FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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WOMAN'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. drafted peace solutions for Korea but Reds still opposed parley plans; U.S. charged Neutral Comm. favored Reds on POW "explanations."

U.S., Spain signed bases pact.

Russia proposed Big 4, Big 5 meetings on Germany, Cold War.

Died: W. Berlin Mayor Reuter.

United States

Warren named Chief Justice.

ILA struck East Coast docks.

President rejected sales tax, denied breaking word to Durkin.

AF ordered greater production of new-type jet planes.

Benson ordered meat-price probe.

Baltimore got St. Louis Browns.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Peace Issues Debated

Vishinsky Questions U.S. Plan

UN delegates in New York this week discussed these 2 alternatives which the U.S. was expected to offer to Russia & Communist China:

(1) That a free & unified Korea be created, foreign troops withdrawn, the country's neutrality guaranteed by international agreement.

(2) That Korea remain divided with U.S. troops remaining there as long as there was a threat of aggression.

The first solution was the one preferred by U.S. officials. The 2d was an expedient to be proposed if the first were rejected.

Soviet delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky said Sept. 25 his country's attitude toward the first alternative depended on the U.S.' "concrete proposals," such as "Who would do the guaranteeing?" and "What forms would the guarantee take?"[1]

Approval of the anticipated U.S. proposal was indicated by Lester B. Pearson of Canada Sept. 23 & Selwyn Lloyd of Britain Sept. 24.

Pearson said a Korean settlement "must provide for a free & united Korea" with foreign troops withdrawn and, possibly, "an international & supervised guarantee" of Korean security. But he said UN forces fought in Korea "for no other purpose than to help repel aggression," not for "unification of Korea by force."

Rhee Criticizes U.S.

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee denounced the prospective American proposals and assailed the U.S. for making Korean plans without consulting his Govt. Rhee said, according to a *N.Y. Times* report Sept. 28:

"We cannot take seriously any proposal for the neutralization of Korea [while] powerful aggressor nations . . . are left unpunished & unconverted from their violent ways.

"Even if all [UN] members . . . guarantee our neutrality, we would not accept that status since so many nations are undecided on whether to stand on the Communist or democratic side, whereas the whole Soviet bloc is armed . . . for aggressive warfare.

"By agreement with the [U.S., the ROK] has postponed its determination to unify North & South Korea by military means in order to see what may come out of a political conference. . . . We expect . . . that all friendly forces now in Korea will assist [in the battle for Korean independence & unity] if the Communists force us to resume the war. Any plan or program entered into by a friendly nation which is contrary to this determination of ours will not be accepted or respected by us."[2]

(South Korean Actg. Forgn. Min. Chun Cho told the Natl. Assembly in Seoul Sept. 28 that "there will be no alternative but war" if the political conference failed.)

★ ★ ★

Warnings on Korea

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee Sept. 28: If the Korean political conference failed "to achieve . . . Korean unification" in 90 days "then naturally we shall resume the battle for our national independence & unity."

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Vishinsky Sept. 30 (arguing against the U.S. view that the UN's August decision on a "2 sides" conference should stand): Unless the UN again took up & resolved its conflict with the Reds, who demanded a "roundtable" parley, "there is no hope that the conference will even take place."

★ ★ ★

Issue Delayed in UN

The Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. rejected Sept. 30 an attempt by Vishinsky to put "the Korean question" at the top of its 7-item agenda. By a 48-6 vote, the committee adopted a Colombian plan which made Korea the last item. It thereby delayed Assembly consideration of the conference's composition until after Oct. 28, the deadline proposed by the truce agreement for starting the conference.

Yugoslavia & the 5-nation Soviet bloc voted in the minority on the above; Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia & Iran abstained; France did not participate because the agenda included Morocco & Tunisia.

The committee, however, by 49-7, agreed to allow the Korean issue to be moved up on the agenda by a simple instead of 2/3 majority if conditions made it desirable to discuss it. The U.S., Natl. China & Soviet bloc voted in opposition; Argentina, Dominican Republic, El Salvador & Turkey abstained.

Vishinsky said India, Indonesia, Burma & Pakistan, proposed as conference "neutrals" by Red China, would not attend as "members of one side." U.S. Amb.-to-the-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. insisted that it would be "inappropriate" for the UN "to discuss Korea . . . while the [conference] negotiations are pending."[1]

Order of agenda, as proposed by Colombia & approved by committee: (1) Morocco, (2) Tunisia, (3) charges that UN forces used germ warfare, (4) Burma's complaint about Natl. China not withdrawing troops from Burma, (5) disarmament, (6) Vishinsky's item on "Measures to Avert the Threat of a New World War" (Vishinsky wanted this 2d following Korea, (7) Korea.[3]

UN Vs. 'Explanation' Rules

The Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. in Panmunjom Sept. 30 released its rules for Communist & UN "explanations" to war prisoners who had rejected repatriation. An Allied spokesman immediately charged that "the commission bought everything the Communists wanted."

Red Proposals Accepted

The NNRC rules contained these 2 key Red demands which the UN command opposed: (1) All POWs must listen to the persuasion teams and (2) prisoners could be interviewed individually. UN representatives had demanded that POWs be interviewed in groups of 25 lest they be intimi-

1—see p. 314C-E3 2—see p. 262A-F3 3—see pp. 314D2, 306A1 (Consult Index sections to this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in white News Section)

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Japanese Want to Arm

Rearmament of Japan for "self-defense" was proposed Sept. 27 by Premier Shigeru Yoshida, head of the Japanese Liberal Party, & Mamoru Shigemitsu, president of the Progressive Party. The leaders of Japan's 2 biggest parties recommended "a long-term defense plan to cope with the gradual decrease of the U.S. security forces." They urged amendment of the 1947 Japanese constitution which banned rearmament.

Yoshida previously had opposed rearming. In the past 2 years, however, he had built up a 110,000-man Natl. Safety Force and a Coastal Safety Force of frigates & landing vessels.[1]

Forgn. Min. Katsuo Okazaki told newsmen Sept. 18 that, as a result of the Korean armistice, British & all other non-U.S. forces of the UN "eventually" would have to leave their Japanese bases.

dated as individuals. The Communists had argued that groups of 25 could coerce individuals among them who wanted to change their minds.

Other points won by the Reds: Sessions were to be permitted 9 hours a day except Sunday; captor-nation observers could not interrupt "explanations" they considered coercive. The rules, however, permitted neutral-nation observers to intervene when they thought necessary—a provision opposed by the Reds. The Allies also won adoption of a rule that POWs did not have to answer persuasion-team questions.[2]

Other rules: The NNRC or up to 35 NNRC subordinate bodies, each with a UN & Communist observer, would attend all explanation sessions; each side had the right to 35 separate interview areas to be set up by each captor nation (the Reds asked for 44; the Allies first provided only 16); explainers had the right to decide which individuals or groups they would interview; POWs were guaranteed protection against force or threats from either side or from fellow captives; a prisoner could ask to be repatriated "at any time & at any place."

'Explanations' Delayed

Issuance of the rules had been delayed by India's reluctance to cast a vote breaking a deadlock among its 4 fellow NNRC member nations. (Switz. & Sweden backed UN rule proposals; Czech. & Poland supported Red demands.) The 90-day explanation period, scheduled to start Sept. 26, had been postponed because of rule disputes & an NNRC decision that neither side had prepared adequate "explanation centers."[3]

Neutral Message Denounced

The UN command charged Sept. 28 that a message distributed among anti-repatriate POWs by the NNRC Sept. 26 had "been slanted toward unduly influencing prisoners . . . to repatriation rather than to making a free, independent choice." The charge was contained in a letter to Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, NNRC chairman.

The UN command protested that its representatives had not been shown the statement in advance or allowed to observe its distribution. The Allies objected to such wording as:

"The reason we [the NNRC] came here is to assure you of your freedom . . . to be repatriated." "Representatives from the country to which you belong are going to explain to you your rights & privileges" and "inform you of your peaceful life & complete freedom upon your returning home. . . . You are all absolutely, by necessity, required to attend" explanation sessions.

The Allies said the letter, printed in Chinese on Chinese rice paper, was of Red China origin and recognized as such by many POWs.

Indians Deny Bias

Indian spokesmen denied that the message was "propaganda for any side." They cited such statements as:

"Our [the NNRC's] function is to guarantee . . . all your rights as embodied in the armistice & other international agreements. . . . No one can prevent you from returning to your home, nor will anyone be allowed to force you to return. . . . We came here to save you, to protect you from any form of coercion." An Indian spokesman said Oct. 1, however, that the dispute was over "a mistaken translation of a rejected document."

Clark Demands 'Missing' Men

Gen. Mark W. Clark, U.S. & UN commander in Korea, demanded Sept. 24 that the Red commanders (1) account for a revised list of 3,421 Allied prisoners who had not been repatriated and (2) return all UN personnel, no matter where captured.[4]

Clark rejected as "wholly unacceptable" a Sept. 21 reply by the Reds to an earlier demand for an accounting. He said the list of missing POWs was comprised of "persons who spoke over your [the Reds'] radio or were referred to in your broadcasts, were listed by you as being your captives, wrote letters from . . . or were seen" in Red camps.

UN representatives on the Military Armistice Comm. revised Sept. 24-29 the list of "missing" POWs. Revised total of Americans: 967.[5]

65 Reds 'Change Minds'

65 Chinese, many of them officers, who first had rejected repatriation but later announced a change of mind, were delivered to the Reds in Panmunjom Sept. 27 by Indians in charge of anti-repatriate POWs. The repatriates said their UN captors had mistreated them, threatened them with death if they chose repatriation, forced them to listen to Natl. Chinese who told how to answer questions.

UN officials reported, however, that the 65 had been denounced by fellow POWs as Red agitators & kept separate from other prisoners both when in Allied & Indian custody.

The delivery raised to 98 the total of POWs handed over to the Communists after they allegedly changed their minds about repatriation.[6]

Prisoner Disorders

An anti-Communist North Korean prisoner was killed & at least 5 others wounded by Indian guards Oct. 1. The Indians resorted to rifles to prevent a break-out by 500 anti-repatriates in a Shanti Nagar (Peace Town) custodial camp in the neutral zone near Panmunjom. The incident grew out of a riot by ailing anti-Red Chinese in a nearby hospital compound. The North Koreans began a stone-throwing sympathy riot.

Anti-Communist Chinese prisoners in "Indian Village" held Indian Maj. H. S. Grewal of the custodial forces Sept. 25 for 1½ hours until Maj. Gen. Thorat, commander of the Indian troops, entered the compound unarmed and demanded Grewal's release. Grewal had been seized as a hostage for a POW sergeant repatriated at his own request. Thorat, striding into the midst of the angry Chinese, upbraided them for lack of Oriental hospitality. The Chinese, abashed, brought cigarettes & brewed tea, then released Grewal and cheered as he & Thorat departed.[7]

Wilson on Pro-Reds

U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said Sept. 24 of American POWs suspected of pro-Communist behavior: "We do not . . . condone those who made false confessions contrary to the interests of their own country or whose actions caused their fellow prisoners added misery. Such cases will be carefully & sympathetically examined [to see if] there has been an unreasonable failure to measure up" to standards of conduct "expected even of a prisoner of war, or . . . prescribed by law."[8]

(The Communist Peiping radio Sept. 24 listed 23 Americans as refusing to go home: Cpl. John R. Dunn, Baltimore; Sgt. Howard G. Adams, Corsicana, Tex.; Cpl. Claude J. Batchelor, Kermit, Tex.; Sgt. Albert C. Belhomme, Ashland, Pa.; Cpl. Otho G. Bell, Olympia, Wash.; Cpl. Wm. A. Cowart, Monticello, Ark.; Cpl. Edw. S. Dickenson, Big Stone Gap, Va.; Sgt. Rufus E. Douglas, San Angelo, Tex.; Sgt. Andrew Fortuna, Ionia, Mich.; Pfc. Saml. D. Hawkins, Oklahoma City; Cpl. Lewie W. Griggs, Jacksonville, Tex.; Sgt. Larance V. Sullivan, Omaha; Sgt. Scott L. Rush, Marietta, O.; Pvt. Jas. G. Veneris, Hawthorne, Calif.; Cpl. Arlie H. Pate, Carbondale, Ill.; Pfc. Richard R. Tenneson, Alden, Minn.; Cpl. Lowell D. Skinner, Akron; Cpl. Wm. C. White, Plummerville, Ark.; Sgt. Harold H. Webb, Ft. Pierce, Fla.; Cpl. Aaron P. Wilson, Urania, La.; Morris R. Wills, Ft. Ann, N.Y.; Cpl. Clarence C. Adams, Memphis; Sgt. 1/C Richard G. Corden, East Providence R.I. The U.S. Army refused to confirm or deny the list.)

U.S. to Return MIG

Gen. Clark announced Sept. 24 a U.S. offer to return to its "rightful owner" the MIG jet fighter surrendered to UN forces by North Korean Lt. Noh Keun Suk.

USAF Secy. Harold E. Talbott told reporters Sept. 28 that Pres. Eisenhower & other U.S. officials had decided that to retain the MIG would

1—see pp. 295G2, 249B2 2—see 315A3 3—see 315G2 4—see 306B3 5—see 315B3 6—see 307A1 7—see 315A3 8—see 295D2

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not be in "the spirit" of the Korean armistice. Talbott said the plane was 2 or 3 years old, "of no particular value to us."[1]

Senator to Probe Atrocities

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the U.S. Senate Investigations Subcom. announced Sept. 25 that Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.), a member of his subcommittee, would investigate Korean war atrocities & the disappearance of some 3,000 American prisoners in Korea.[2]

McCarthy made the announcement in New York as he received from the Amer. Legion's Wall St. Post No. 1217 its annual Bill of Rights Gold Medal as the citizen "whose outstanding Americanism provided exceptional protection . . . of our way of life." (McCarthy proposed Sept. 23 that the U.S. end aid to Britain & all other Allies trading with the Chinese Reds. He charged that they were using U.S. aid "money to strengthen communism.")[3]

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) said in Buffalo, N.Y. Sept. 26 he was against Congressional investigation of Korean atrocities because it had no "demonstrable relation" to lawmaking.[4]

U.S.-Korean Pact Signed

The U.S.-ROK mutual defense treaty was signed in Washington Oct. 1 by State Secy. John Foster Dulles & ROK Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai.[5]

BIG FIVE

Reds Propose 2 Meetings

In a note to the U.S., Britain & France, Russia proposed Sept. 28:

(1) A meeting of the foreign ministers of the U.S., Britain, France, Russia & Communist China to consider "measures to lessen tensions in international relations."

(2) A meeting of U.S., Soviet, British & French foreign ministers on the "German problem." Moscow called for discussion of a peace treaty conference & German financial obligations but excluded the subject of all-German elections. Elections, the notes held, "are exclusively the internal affair of the Germans and must be decided" without foreign interference.[6]

Russia also said it was ready to continue Austrian peace discussions in "normal diplomatic channels."[7]

The U.S. State Dept. said Sept. 29: the Soviet note (ostensibly a reply to the West's Sept. 2 invitation to a 4-power meeting in Lugano, Switz.) was "evasive" & "dilatory." The British Forgn. Office said Sept. 30 the note added little to earlier Russian notes on the same subject. The U.S., British & French foreign offices began exchange of ideas on a "next move" Sept. 30.[8]

Churchill Still for Talks

British Prime Min. Winston Churchill said Sept. 28 he still believed a top-level Big 4 meeting was desirable. He denied that his advocacy of such a meeting had caused conflict with his Cabinet colleagues.[9]

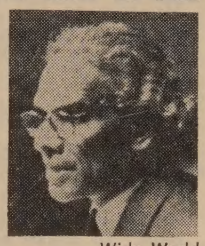
(Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Sept. 30: Soviet possession of the H-bomb made it more important to find out whether the Soviet bloc wanted to reach a negotiated settlement. But he was discouraged over propects for the Reds living up to agreements. He cited the forced retirement of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski in Poland, said it was difficult to trust a nation that suppressed freedom of religion & of thought. He gave no indication he agreed at present with Churchill on Big Power talks.)[10]

UN Debate Ends

General debate on world issues ended in the UN Gen. Assembly Sept. 29 without any of the major powers indicating a basic policy change.

India for Top-Level Parley

An informal high-level conference of "those most likely" to effect peace was suggested informally to the Assembly Sept. 28 by Indian delegate V.K. Krishna Menon. Later he said he meant that heads of Govt. in the U.S., Russia, Britain & France should meet. He set as topics for the conference: Germany, Korea, Austria, disarmament. Menon said he would ask for a UN resolution urging a big-power meeting if the idea was supported by other UN members.



Wide World
MENON

Menon cited statements by both U.S. Pres. Eisenhower & Soviet Premier Malenkov that none of the disputes between East & West were insoluble. It was the UN's business, he contended, "to see in these words the hope of a future settlement."

Menon said the meeting should be "not a conference of . . . like-minded powers making up their minds beforehand in order to bargain with powers of unlike minds" but "an attempt to bring together those who differ," with "one side or the other" adopting "no prior attitude which would bar the way to peace." Even if the meeting had no formal results, it would "clear the air to a certain extent."

The Indian called for the Assembly "to declare itself in favor of the non-use" of atomic & hydrogen bombs, despite Russian & U.S. differences on disarmament. Such a declaration, Menon said, might enable the inactive UN Disarmament Comm. to move forward again.[11]

Western Statements

Lester B. Pearson of Canada assured Russia Sept. 23 that "free countries" would give no state "valid reason" to "fear for its security (or) legitimate national interests." British State Min. Selwyn Lloyd Sept. 25 expressed "cautious optimism" about results of new East-West negotiations. But he said it would be "folly" for the West to reduce its defense program now. Lloyd indorsed the U.S. plan to study UN Charter changes. (Swedish Forgn. Min. Osten Unden said proposed major changes would be unrealistic.)[12]

French Dep. Forgn. Min. Maurice Schumann said Sept. 25: France was determined to achieve unification of Europe & lasting understanding among the great powers. He challenged Red China & Russia, by implication, to prove that "ambiguous hints" of readiness to make peace in Indo-China were not "mere propaganda."[13]

Natl. China's Seat Upheld

A 2d Soviet attempt to expel Nationalist Chinese delegates from the current UN session was defeated Sept. 29. The Assembly approved a Credentials Com. report, which supported the Natl. Chinese, by 48-5 (Soviet bloc opposed; India, Burma, Sweden & Yugo. abstaining).[14]

EUROPE

U.S. Gets Spanish Bases

Spain authorized the U.S. Sept. 26 to "develop, maintain & use" military bases in Spain in return for at least $226 million worth of economic & military aid.

3 pacts signed in Madrid after 2 years of negotiation provided for joint use of air & naval bases "in support of the policy of strengthening the defense of the West." Spain was to retain sovereignty over the bases and be given their installations intact if the U.S. stopped using them.

Effective upon signature, the pacts were to be in force for 10 years and continue automatically for 2 successive 5-yr. periods unless terminated by either Govt. They were executive agreements not requiring U.S. Senate approval.

Specific location of the bases was left to "competent authorities" of both Govts. It was expected that the U.S. would build 4 big airfields and develop naval facilities in the harbors of Cartagena, Cadiz, Ferrol & Coruna. (See map next page)

Spanish Economy Aided

$226 million previously had been appropriated for Spain by the U.S. Congress to support the agreement on bases. $85 million was to be used for economic aid, $141 for military assistance. (The $226 million included $125 million carried over from 1951-52, $101 million in Forgn. Operations Admin. funds.) Improvement of the Spanish bases was expected to cost an additional $200 million.

Allies Aloof

The agreement formally brought Spain into the Western defense sphere without involving other Atlantic allies opposed to the Franco regime. France

1—see p. 315D1 2—see 315B3, 267B1 3—see 239F1 4—see 213D 5—see 262A3 6—see 294D2 7—see 286D3 8—see 286D3 9—see 149M 10—see 316D2 11—see 314G2, 315B1, 277F2 12—see 313F3 13—see 308D1, 270E1 14—see 305C1 (See also Index references)

Bases Acquired by U.S.

Wide World

Points underlined were expected to be sites of air & sea bases used by U.S. under Spanish pact. Albacete, Madrid, Barcelona & Seville were air sites; Ferrol, Cadiz, Cartagena, Valencia & Mahon were prospective U.S. naval ports.

& Britain accepted it with little comment as a military gain. Both emphasized that it was a U.S.-Spanish affair, not a step toward bringing Spain into NATO. (Sen. Richard B. Russell [Ga.], ranking Senate Armed Services Com. Democrat, called Sept. 27 for Spanish membership in NATO. He favored continued military assistance but no more direct economic aid to Spain.) The Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star* assailed the pact Sept. 27.[1]

Reuter Dies

Dr. Ernst Reuter, 64, anti-Communist mayor of West Berlin since 1948, died suddenly in Berlin Sept. 29 after 2 heart attacks. Dep. Mayor Walther Schreiber, a Christian Democrat, became acting mayor until the West Berlin Chamber of Deputies elected a successor to Reuter.

Reuter, a Social Democrat, was credited with rallying West Berliners to the Allies' side during the Berlin airlift. He was a leader in the West's recent East German food relief program.

Wide World

REUTER

Pres. Eisenhower called him "a born leader" who would be mourned by "liberty-loving people everywhere." The British Forgn. Office expressed "profound regret" at his death. The Bonn Govt. said Reuter's death was "a great blow to the freedom-loving world."

Reuter was son of retired Prussian sea captain who disowned him in 1912 for radical political beliefs. Pacifist & Socialist before World War I, when he was drafted into Kaiser's infantry. Wounded & captured by Russians 1916. Worked as POW in coal mines near Moscow, organized prisoners' soviet during Bolshevik Revolution. Lenin made him commissar of Volga Germans. Secy.-Gen. of new German Communist Party 1921; quit in 3 months in revolt against Comintern orders, joined Social Dems., specialized in municipal affairs, developed Berlin's city-owned subways. Reichstag deputy 1931, Magdeburg mayor 1933. Jailed by Nazis 1933 & '34, exiled 1935. Transport adviser to Turkey & Ankara U. prof. of communal science during World War II. Prevented merger of West Berlin Socialists with Communists after World War II. Russia rejected his election as Berlin mayor 1947. Elected West Berlin mayor 1948 & '51.[2]

Russia Frees German POWs

East Germany announced Sept. 25 that repatriation of German war prisoners, held by Russia for 6 or more years, had started. (The AP reported Sept. 26 that 598 prisoners had been freed in 2 days.) Prisoners arriving in West Berlin told of forced labor & other hardships. They said conditions in Soviet prison camps improved after Stalin died last March but worsened after the June 17 anti-Communist riots in East Germany.[5]

(Soviet readiness to return Japanese prisoners of World War II was announced Sept. 20 in a cable from Moscow to the Japanese Red Cross by Ikuo Oyama, Japanese educator who won a $25,000 Stalin Peace Prize in 1951.)[6]

East-West Treaty Favored

The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe urged Sept. 26 that the U.S., Britain & the 6 EDC countries offer Russia a mutual security pact "to make clear . . . the will to peace." The pact was proposed in a policy statement adopted by the Assembly in Strasbourg by 76-7 (West German Social Dems. opposed). The declaration also called for: (1) continuation of West European defense efforts and immediate creation of a political authority to control the projected EDC army; (2) prompt meeting of the Big 4 on Germany & Austria; (3) unification of "all Europe."[3]

NATO Spurs Production

A 2-year, $1 billion integrated ammunition production program for NATO countries was announced Sept. 25 by NATO Secy.-Gen. Lord Ismay. European nations were expected to spend $507 million, the U.S. was to supply the remainder with off-shore procurement orders. Lord Ismay reported Sept. 24 that NATO was bringing into operation "rather more than one airfield a week," would have 120 military air bases operating by 1954.[4]

Pole Tells of Soviet Plan

Russia's pro-peace statements were "tactical changes" and did not indicate change in "master strategy," Dr. Marek S. Korowicz, who deserted the Polish UN delegation Sept. 16, told the House Com. on Un-American Activities in Washington Sept. 24. He said: Russia aimed at world domination by 1970-'80 through "progressive destruction of the cultural, economic & political foundations of the free world"; Moscow felt now that war was "not the best & safest way" to achieve this goal.

Indo-China Talks Opposed

Negotiations on peace in Indo-China, suggested by French Deputy Forgn. Min. Maurice Schumann at the UN Gen. Assembly Sept. 25, were rejected by Viet Namese Premier Nguyen Van Tam in Saigon Sept. 26 and opposed by the Viet Minh rebel radio Sept. 28.

Tam said the only way to end the war was "to beat the Viet Minh militarily and disperse their armies."[8]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Names Warren Chief Justice

Pres. Eisenhower confirmed at his news conference Sept. 30 that he intended to designate Gov. Earl Warren, 62, of California as 14th Chief Justice of the U.S. to succeed the late Fred M. Vinson.[9]

Wide World

WARREN

Warren, in Sacramento, immediately wired the President his "humble acceptance." He was to fly to Washington to be sworn in Oct. 5 and take his place as $25,500-a-yr. head of the Supreme Court, which was to reconvene for its 1953-54 term the same day. A fellow Republican, Lt. Gov. Goodwin Jess Knight, was to be Warren's automatic successor as Governor.

Gen. Eisenhower declared that Warren would "make a great Chief Justice." He said he chose him because he "wanted a man whose reputation for integrity, honesty, middle-of-the-road philosophy, experience in government [&] in the law were all such as to convince the United States that [he] had no ends to serve except the United States & nothing else." He also "wanted a man who was healthy, strong, who had not had any serious illnesses, and who was relatively young—if you can call a man of approximately my age relatively young. . . . "

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. had conferred with Warren at McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento Sept. 27, then had flown back to Washington and recommended his appointment. Before Warren's choice was announced, however, Brownell "leaked" the story to the *N.Y. Times*, *N.Y. Herald Tribune*, *Chicago Daily News* & Scripps-Howard papers, which published it Sept. 29. The President defended this at his press conference. He said his trusted subordinates might occassionally leak news for purposes

1—see Vol. XII, p. 417K 2—see 294A3 3—see 316F1 4—see 287C3 5—see 296B2 6—see 287D1 7—see 314E2 8—see 308D1 9—see 297A2 F2

they consider proper and he did not think he would interfere.

Facts on Warren: A self-proclaimed "progressive Republican," he opposed socialism but spoke in favor of "social progress." Was elected Gov. of Calif. 3 times—always with strong Democratic support. Some conservative Republicans accused him of being a New Dealer & Fair Dealer. Ex-Pres. Truman once said, "He's really a Democrat and doesn't know it." Was unsuccessful GOP Vice Presidential candidate in 1948. Failed to win Republican Presidential nomination in 1948 & 1952.

Born in Los Angeles Mar. 19, 1891. Son of Norwegian railroad mechanic. Worked way through U. of Calif. & its law school. Admitted to bar 1914, practiced in San Francisco & Oakland 1914-17. Drafted in World War I. Deputy dist. atty. & dist. atty. for Alameda County 1920-39. Calif. Atty. Gen. 1929-43. Calif. Gov. since 1943.

Married Mrs. Nina Palmquist Meyers, widow with son (Jas. C., now 34), Oct. 14, 1925. Children—Virginia, 24, Earl Jr., 23, Dorothy, 22, Robt., 18, Nina, 19.

A 33d degree Mason, was raised in Methodist Church, attends Baptist Church. Has thinning, white hair. Stands 6' 1". Weighs 207 lb.[1]

Press Conference

After announcing the Warren designation at his press conference Sept. 30, Pres. Eisenhower went on to say (in some cases in answer to queries):

- The Admin. did not plan to ask for a federal retail sales tax; the Treasury considered this a field for municipalities. (The President refused, however, to rule out a manufacturers' excise tax.)
- Because of Govt. savings, it was unlikely that the Admin. would need to recall Congress this year to get the debt limit raised.[2]
- The President would report to the people after he & his advisers went over all the facts and formed their conclusions about Soviet possession of the H-bomb.[3] (Ex-Atomic Energy Comm. Gordon Dean said in Wentworth-by-the-Sea, N.H. Sept. 24 that Russia "will have the capability to virtually destroy us" if it continues its weapons programs for another year at the current rate.)
- In answer to a query about ex-Labor Secy. Martin P. Durkin's charge that he (the President) had broken an agreement on proposed Taft-Hartley law changes: if he ever in his life broke an agreement, it was something that he did not understand was made. (Durkin replied that he would stand on the charge he had made. The AFL convention accepted Durkin's stand Sept. 25 by adopting a resolution commending him for resigning in protest against the "breach of agreement.")[4]

Revives Point 4 Board

The Intl. Development Advisory Board was revived by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 26 as a policy group to advise the Admin. on technical (Point 4) aid to underdeveloped countries. It had been inactive since last November when terms of a majority of members expired without re-appointment or replacement.

New members: Publisher Gardner Cowles; Joseph P. Grace Jr., pres. of W. R. Grace Co.; Dr. Wm. I. Myers, Cornell U. Coll. of Agri. dean; Herschel D. Newsom, master of Natl. Grange; Mrs. Jessie Vann, Pittsburgh Courier publisher; Laurence F. Whittemore, New England industrialist, & Maurice A. Hutcheson, pres. of AFL Carpenters Union. Former members reinstated: Dr. Robert P. Daniel, pres. of Va. State Coll.; Harvey S. Firestone; Dr. Thomas Parran, dean of Pittsburgh U. Graduate School of Public Health. Continued as board members for 2 yrs.: Board Chrmn. Eric Johnston; Pres. Wm. R. White, Baylor U.[5]

Transfers RFC Authority

The Reconstruction Finance Corp. lost its last lending function Sept. 28 when Pres. Eisenhower transferred to the Treasury authority to make defense loans under the Defense Production Act. (The Small Business Admin., successor to RFC as business & disaster loan agency, announced these interest rates Sept. 29: 6% on direct loans to small businesses, at least 5% on loans it shared with banks, 3% on disaster loans for home construction, 5% on disaster loans to businesses.)[6]

Govt. Reorganizers Meet

The new 12-member Comm. on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Govt. was sworn in by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 29 and elected ex-Pres. Herbert C. Hoover as its chairman. It scheduled "task force" studies of water & power resources, personnel practices, lending agencies, accounting & budgeting, independent offices & agencies, medical services, subsistence services in the armed forces and surplus property use & disposal. Named to the Comm.'s staff: ex-Rep. John Hollister (R., O.) as exec. director; Frank Brasor (chief of Civil Service Comm.'s administrative services division) as exec. secy.; Harold Metz of Brookings Inst. as research director.[7]

Other Personnel Action

Romeo E. Short resigned Sept. 28 as Asst. Agriculture Secy. & CCC pres. because of ill health. Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson assigned Asst. Secy. John H. Davis to Short's job as director of the Forgn. Agricultural Service. Production & Marketing Admin. Howard H. Gordon took over Short's CCC role.[8]

Emmet J. Hughes, 32, who helped Pres. Eisenhower write his speeches & reports, resigned Sept. 23 as a $15,000-a-yr. White House Administrative Asst. to return to his higher-paid *Life* editorial job.[9] Bryce N. Harlow, 37, of Oklahoma City was appointed Hughes' successor.

LABOR

Longshore Strike

Waterfront activity in New York & other Atlantic Coast ports was halted Oct. 1 by a strike of 50,000 members of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. The walkout, ordered under the ILA's "no-contract-no-work" policy, took effect when the ILA contract expired during deadlocked talks with the N.Y. Shipping Assn. over wage demands.

President Acts for Truce

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 1 made the first move required under the Taft-Hartley act to obtain an 80-day moratorium on the strike: he declared that it would "imperil the national health & safety," named a board of inquiry to investigate it.[10]

AFL Convention

State Secy. John Foster Dulles affirmed at the AFL convention in St. Louis Sept. 24 that the U.S. would not "cringe nor become panicky" because the Soviets possessed & might use weapons which confront mankind with "an ultimate in peril." He said "a just & durable peace is obtainable" if "we understand the great aspirations of other peoples; if we set forth reasonable positions so clearly that others will not miscalculate; if we are good craftsmen in carrying out our aims . . ."[11]

The convention was ended Sept. 25 after the AFL: (1) approved a no-raiding pact with the CIO[12]; (2) ordered formation of a committee to draft a plan for ending jurisdictional disputes between AFL unions[13]; (3) re-elected George Meany to his first full term as AFL pres. (he & Secy.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler were voted $10,000-a-yr. raises Sept. 23—to $35,000 & $33,000, respectively); (4) elected Maurice A. Hutcheson of the AFL carpenters' union & Albert J. Hayes of the machinists' union to AFL vice presidencies.[14]

ARMED FORCES

Jet Output Expanded

Plans for large-scale production of 8-jet Boeing B-52 bombers & increased production of the new F-100 (No. Amer. Super Sabre) supersonic fighters were revealed Sept. 28 by AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott. He estimated the expanded program would cost more than $500 million.

Talbott said a 2d B-52 production line would be opened in Wichita (the first was in Seattle); expected output of the 2 plants would equip more than the 7 heavy bomber wings planned in the 143-wing AF program. The F-100, Talbott said, had exceeded the speed of sound in level flight and "since all indications are that it will meet its final tests successfully," the AF had ordered its immediate accelerated production.[15]

Cut in Spending Seen

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson predicted Sept. 29 that defense spending in the next fiscal year would drop by 5%, about $2 billion less than the expected $42 billion military costs. Because the building of the AF was going on "rapidly," he said, it might be possible to attain 120 combat wings by next June 30, instead of by June 1955. Wilson added that he thought the U.S. had too many men overseas and he was trying to bring them home.[16]

Hoge Heads Army in Europe

Lt. Gen. William M. Hoge was named Sept. 28 to succeed Gen. Charles L. Bolte[17] as Commander-in-

1—see Vol. VIII, p. 201E for earlier biog.; Indexes Vols. II-XIII for other references 2—see p. 287F2 3—see 323A2 4—see 317G1 5—see XII, 25D 6—see 258C3 7—see 248F2 8—see 240G1 9—see 27K; Vol. XII, 388J 10—see 317E1 11—see 313C1 12—see 302D1 13—see 298C3 14—see D1 above, 317E1 15—see 310E2 16—see 298B2 17—see 307E1

Chief of the U.S. Army in Europe. Bolte became Army Vice Chief of Staff Oct. 1. Lt. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations & Administration, replaced Hoge as commander of the 7th Army in Germany. Maj. Gen. Walter L. Weible, 5th Army dep. commdr., succeeded McAuliffe.

GENERAL

Benson Probes Meat Prices

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson ordered Sept. 26 an investigation by Agri. Dept. economists of middlemen's share of profits in meat prices. He said a 6% rise in retail meat prices from June to August, indicated by the BLS cost-of-living index, came "at a time of abundant supplies & generally low cattle prices." "Farmers are entitled to know if there is truth to the charge" that middlemen's "margins are excessive."[1]

Wide World
BENSON

A group of House Agriculture Com. members, touring 6 southern states to interview farmers, indicated in St. Augustine, Fla. Sept. 26 they were planning to ask for a meat-price investigation when Benson announced it. They found most farmers in favor of price supports, uncertain whether they approved of the Eisenhower Admin.'s farm policy.[2]

Lee J. Cobb an Ex-Red

Actor Lee J. Cobb admitted being an ex-Communist, according to testimony released by the House Un-American Activities Com. Sept. 29.[3] Cobb, questioned by committee investigator William A. Wheeler June 2, said members of his Hollywood Red "group" were Larry Parks, Ann Revere, Gale Sondergaard, Dorothy Tree, Marc Lawrence, Gerry Schlein, Lloyd Bridges, Shimen Ruskin, Rose Hobart, Jeff Corey, Geo. Tyne, Ludwig Donath.

The committee simultaneously released Mar. 21, 1951 testimony of Parks, who had publicly admitted being an ex-Communist.[4] Parks had been asked whether James Cagney or John Garfield were Reds and he had replied: "Not to my knowledge."

Others questioned June 2 who had admitted being ex-Communists: cartoonist Charlotte Darling Adams, writer Roland William Kibbee and Babette Lang, ex-secy. to Dore Schary.

McCarthy Backed on Army Book

Ex-Communist Louis J. Budenz and Russian expatriates Igor Bogelepov & Vladimir Petrov told Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy[5] (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. Sept. 28 that he was right in calling an Army document on Siberia "Communist propaganda." They testified that it was pro-Red but did not agree on whether the bias was intentional.[6]

The witnesses criticized the pamphlet's use of 8 books, especially *Peoples of the Soviet Union*, by Corliss Lamont; *USSR: A Concise Handbook*, edited by Columbia U. Prof. E. J. Simmons; Sir Bernard Pares' *A History of Russia*. They identified Lamont & Pares as Communists.

Lamont refused at closed hearings held by McCarthy in New York Sept. 23 to answer questions which he said involved his political beliefs, writings & private affairs. He invoked the First but not 5th Amendment, basing his refusal on his contention that (a) as a private citizen without public office, he had a right to maintain silence on such matters and (b) the McCarthy subcommittee was illegally constituted because all its Democratic members had resigned.[7]

Florida Governor Dies

Gov. Dan McCarty, 41, of Florida died of pneumonia in Tallahassee Sept. 28. He had been ill since he suffered a heart attack Feb. 25, 48 days after his inauguration. He was a Ft. Pierce cattleman & citrus grower, a Democrat. State Senate Pres. Charley E. Johns, 48, businessman & ex-train conductor, was sworn in Sept. 29 as Acting Governor to serve until Nov. 1954 elections.[8]

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Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman received the 5th annual award of the Four Freedoms Foundation in New York Sept. 28. Ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson made the presentation. The ex-President called in his acceptance speech for nonpartisan support of "a really strong defense" and a "willingness . . . to seek in all sincerity solutions of our differences with the Soviet through patient & peaceful negotiation."[9]

FOREIGN

Egyptian ex-Premier (1948-49) Ibrahim Abdel Hadi, 57, Saadist Party leader, was sentenced to death for treason Oct. 1 after a 3-day secret trial by Egypt's Revolutionary Tribunal. He was denied right of appeal but told the verdict & sentence were subject to review by the Revolutionary Council.[10]

Polish Govt. announced Sept. 28 it had suspended Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, 52, as Roman Catholic Primate of Poland because he had abused his authority & broken principles of the 1950 church-state agreement. It said he had been "allowed to retire to a monastery."[11]

Danish Social Dem. leader Hans Hedtoft, Premier 1947-50, formed a Cabinet Sept. 30, succeeding Moderate-Liberal Erik Eriksen as Premier. H. C. Hansen replaced Ole Bjoern Kraft as Forgn. Minister.[12]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine— A panel of dental scientists at the Amer. Dental Assn. meeting in Cleveland Sept. 29 held it was "not definitely established" that commercial toothpastes "materially decrease" tooth decay "because of any specific therapeutic substance incorporated in them." The panel's criticism covered dentifrices for which anti-enzyme (anti-decay) properties were claimed, as well as those containing ammonium compounds, chlorophyll and penicillin & other antibiotics.[13] . . . Discovery of the new antibiotic "tetracycline," an element of aureomycin & terramycin & believed to be similar to them in effect, was reported Sept. 24 in the Journal of the Amer. Chemical Society.[14] . . . Survival of a one lb. 8 oz. girl, Babette Hope, born prematurely to Mrs. Eugene G. Calvert of Ozone Park, N. Y., was reported by Flower-5th Ave. Hospital (N. Y.) Sept. 26.

Atomic— The Swiss Natl. Council voted Sept. 29 its approval, 102-5 (Communists opposed), of plans to establish a 10-nation European nuclear research laboratory in Geneva.[15] . . . Red China reported Sept. 29 it was setting up atomic research.

Helen Traubel, Wagnerian soprano, announced her refusal Sept. 27 to sign a contract with the Metropolitan Opera in New York because its gen. mgr., Rudolph Bing, had criticized her for playing night clubs.[16] . . . **TV network** of the Bell System was reported by AT&T Sept. 27 to embrace 199 outlets in 127 cities (39 states, D. C., Canada). 41 stations in 35 cities were added in September.[17]

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NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

A Pin to See the Peepshow. Murder drama (London hit) by F. Tennyson Jesse & H. M. Harwood, from Jesse's novel. Staged by Peter Cotes. Produced by Nancy Davids. Featuring Joan Miller as woman whose lover kills husband she does not love. Sept. 17 at Playhouse. (0-2-5)* Closed after one performance.

At Home With Ethel Waters. One-woman song show; with pianist Reginald Beane. Staged by Richard Barr. Presented by Chas. Bowden & Barr. Sept. 22 at 48th Street. (5-2-0)*

The Strong Are Lonely. Play by Fritz Hochwalder about Jesuit mission to Paraguayan Indians in 1767. Adapted from Austrian by Eva Le Gallienne. Staged by Margaret Webster. Presented by Walter P. Chrysler Jr. Cast featured Dennis King, Victor Francen, Nils Asther, Wesley Addy, Philip Bourneuf. Sept. 29 at Broadhurst. (1-2-4)*

Take a Giant Step. Drama by Louis Peterson about Negro youth coming of age in Connecticut town. Staged by John Stix. Presented by Lyn Austin & Thos. Noyes. Featuring Louis Gosset, Frederick O'Neal, Estelle Hemsley, Estelle Evans, Jane White, Pauline Myers, Frank Wilson, Dorothy Carver. Sept. 24 at Lyceum. (5-2-0)*

Tea and Sympathy. Robert Anderson drama about false charges of homosexuality in boys' school. Directed by Elia Kazan. Presented by Playwrights Co. & Mary K. Frank. Featuring Deborah Kerr, John Kerr (not related), Leif Erickson. Sept. 30 at Barrymore. (5-2-0)*

Closed

A Red Rainbow Sept. 26 (16 performances).

Anna Russell & Her Little Show Sept. 19 after 16 performances.

Hazel Flagg Sept. 19 after 190 performances (reopened Sept. 1 after 8-week vacation).

*First fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P]

1—see p. 319E2 2—see 288F1 3—see Vol. XII, 244N. 4—see Vol. XII, 92A 5—see 328E3 6—see 309G3 7—see 206B; Vol. XII, 421B 8—see Vol. XII, 361B 9—see 316G3 10—see 319C1 11—see 318D2, 15G 12—see 319A1 13—see 80P 14—see 265A3 15—see Vol. XII, 338P 16—see 79P 17—see 267G3, 95D

NEW BOOKS

The Adventures of Augie March. By Saul Bellow. Chicago slum boy's exceptional escapades, travels, philosophy. Sept. 18. (Viking, 536 pp., $4.50)*

Coming Down the Seine. By Robert Gibbings. Journey by skiff through French countryside & Paris. Sept. 21. (Dutton, 217 pp., $4.50)†

The Devil's Laughter. By Frank Yerby. Story set in time of French Revolution. Sept. 24. (Dial 384 pp., $3.50)*

The Female. By Paul I. Wellman. Prostitute becomes Empress in 6th-century Constantinople. Sept. 24. (Doubleday, 492 pp., $3.95)*

Katherine Mansfield, a Biography. By Antony Alpers. Life of New Zealand writer. Sept. 21. (Knopf, 376 pp., $5)†

The Mustard Seed. By Vicki Baum. Italian faith healer's experiences with Americans. Sept. 28. (Dial, 448 pp., $3.95)*

A Pail of Oysters. By Vern Sneider. American newsman learns ways of Formosans. Sept. 25. (Putnam, 311 pp., $3.50)*

The Passionate Heart. By Beatrix Beck (tr. by Constantine Fitz Gibbon). French widow's wartime hardships & love for priest who turns her from atheism. French Prix Goncourt winner. Sept. 25. (Messner, 210 pp., $3.50)*

The Quest. By Elizabeth Langgasser (tr. from German by Jane Bannard Greene). Religious pilgrimage through East Germany. Sept. 21. (Knopf, 370 pp., $4)*

The Sands of Karakorum. By James Ramsey Ullman. Traveller in Red China follows mystic star across desert. Sept. 9. (Lippincott, 254 pp., $3.50)*

The Short Novels of John Steinbeck. (Tortilla Flat, The Red Pony, Of Mice & Men, The Moon is Down, Cannery Row, The Pearl.) Lit. Guild Oct. choice. Sept. 25. (Viking, $2.95)*

The Story of Esther Costello. By Nicholas Monsarrat. American woman who aids blind, deaf & dumb Irish girl is corrupted by greed after protegé becomes celebrity. Sept. 21. (Knopf, 270 pp., $3.50)*

The Third Angel. By Jerome Weidman. Connecticut town in conflict over past of heroic admiral. Sept. 24. (Doubleday, 477 pp., $3.95)*

Who Goes Home. By Maurice Edelman (Labor MP). British politics, love, blackmail. Sept. 23. (Lippincott, 287 pp., $3.50)*

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OUTSTANDING SEPTEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

(FOF selections based on interest or quality)

The Captain's Paradise. Alec Guinness as bigamous seafarer who commutes between British wife in Gibraltar & Latin spouse in Morocco. Screenplay by Alec Coppel & Nicholas Phipps. Directed & produced by Anthony Kimmins for London Films. Released by Lopert Films. With Yvonne de Carlo, Celia Johnson, Chas. Goldner. Sept. 28.

A Lion Is in the Streets. Jas. Cagney portraying back-woods rabble-rouser. Screenplay by Luther Davis. Based on Adria Locke Langley's novel. Directed by Raoul Walsh. Wm. Cagney Production released by Warner Bros. In cast: Barbara Hale, Warner Anderson, Onslow Stevens, John McIntire, Jeanne Cagney, Lon Chaney. Sept. 23.

Life in the Arctic. Documentary about Arctic wildlife. Written & directed by A. Zguridi. Moscow Popular Science Film Studio production. Released by Artkino. Sept. 6.

Little Boy Lost. Bing Crosby as American newsman seeking in France for young son lost during war. Screenplay by Geo. Seaton. Based on Marghanita Laski's story. Directed by Seaton. Produced by Wm. Perlberg for Paramount. In cast: Christian Fourcade, 8; Gabrielle Dorziat, Claude Dauphin, Nicole Maurey, Collette Dereal. Sept. 21.

Martin Luther. German preacher's struggle with 16th Century Roman Catholic hierarchy. Screenplay by Lother Wolff & Allan Sloane. Directed by Irving Pichel. Produced by Wolff for Louis de Rochemont Associates in conjunction with Lutheran Church Productions and Luther-Film-Gesellschaft M. B. H. Cast included Niall MacGinnis, John Ruddock, Pierre Lefevre, Guy Verney. Sept. 9.

The Robe. Film version of Lloyd C. Douglas' best-selling novel about conversion of Roman tribune who aided in Crucifixion. Screenplay by Philip Dunne. Adaptation by Gina Kaus. Directed by Henry Koster. Produced by Frank Ross for 20th Century-Fox. Cast headed by Richard Burton, Jean Simmons, Victor Mature, Michael Rennie, Jay Robinson, Dean Jagger, Torin Thatcher, Richard Boone. Sept. 16. (The movie served as the feature-picture debut of CinemaScope, new wide-angle process using Prof. Henri Chretien's anamorphic lens to compress scenes into standard 35-mm. film. The image is restored to wide-screen proportions by a compensating CinemaScope lens in the projector.)

Return to Paradise. Gary Cooper as American beachcomber who helps free South Sea island from over-rigid moral discipline imposed by missionary. Screenplay by Chas. Kaufman. Based on Jas. A. Michener's book. Directed by Mark Robson. Produced by Theron Warth. Aspen Productions presentation. United Artists release. In cast: Barry Jones, Roberta Haynes, Moira MacDonald. Sept. 10.

The Village. About war-orphaned children in international Pestalozzi Village in Swiss Alps. Screenplay by David Wechsler & Kurt Fruh. Directed by Leopold Lindtberg. Produced by Lazar Wechsler & Kenneth L. Maidment. United Artists release. With John Justin, Voytek Dolinsky, Eva Dahlbeck, Sigfrit Steiner, Krystina Bragiel. Sept. 22. Winner of David O. Selznick Silver Laurel Award.

*Fiction †Non-fiction

RELIGION

Catholics—Pope Pius XII Sept. 26 proclaimed Dec. 1953-Dec. 1954 a Marian Year. It was to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Pope Pius IX's definition of the Immaculate Conception as Catholic dogma. An encyclical letter announcing the Marian Year expressed hope that the Church would "be allowed to enjoy the freedom that is her right" in Communist countries. The Pope said many people's foresaking Christ was the "root of all evils whereby men (are) violently afflicted & peoples & nations straitened."[1] . . . The Vatican reaffirmed in a letter to Italian Catholics Sept. 28 its opposition to birth control. It said problems of overpopulation could be solved if national barriers were removed to permit "more orderly circulation of manpower, capital & goods."[2]

Pastor Reinhold George's release by East Germany Sept. 6 was reported by Evangelical Church hq. in West Berlin. He had been held without charges since Feb. 26, when he criticized the Reds in a sermon in East Berlin.[3]

OBITUARIES

17th Duke of Alba (Jacobo Fitz-James Stuart y Falco), 74, richest Spanish grandee, most-titled European nobleman outside royalty, Monarchist supporter of Franco in Civil War, ex-Amb. to Britain; Sept. 24 in Lausanne, Switz.

Edward Arakelian, 47, wine merchant who organized Mission Bell wineries; Sept. 26, Fresno, Calif.

Justice William Yates Atkinson, 66, presiding Justice of Georgia Supreme Court; Sept. 28 in Atlanta.

Lee Ephriam, 76, U.S.-born London show producer; Sept. 26, London.

Hans Fritzsche, 53, commentator & radio chief in Nazi Germany (acquitted in postwar Nuremberg war crimes trial); Sept. 27, Cologne.[4]

Dr. Edward Oscar Heinrich, 72, criminologist who devised many modern crime detection methods; Sept. 29 in Berkeley, Calif.

Dr. Edwin Powell Hubble, 63, research dir. at Mt. Wilson & Mt. Palomar astronomical observatories; Sept. 28, San Marino, Calif.

Ivan Narodny, 83, ex-Bolshevik Russian exile who proclaimed "U.S. of Russia" from U.S. in 1908; Sept. 29 in Sharon, Conn.

Hugh Rennie, 50, actor; Sept. 27 in New York (suicide by hanging).

Beatrice Banning Ayer Patton, 67, widow of Gen. George S. Patton Jr.; Sept. 30 when thrown from horse during hunt near Hamilton, Mass.[5]

Donald Richards, 34, singer-actor in theater, radio, TV; Sept. 26 in Ridgewood, N.J. auto crash.

Edith Conway Ringling, 84, chairman of Ringling-Barnum & Bailey circus, widow of co-founder Charles Ringling; Sept. 23, Sarasota, Fla.

Lt. Gen. José Solchaga, 72, leader of Franco's victorious Navarre brigades in decisive Spanish Civil War battles; Sept. 27 in San Sebastian, Spain.

William Woodward, 77, banker, leading owner & breeder of race horses; winner of Ky. Derby with Gallant Fox (1930), Omaha (1935), Johnstown (1939); Sept. 26, New York.

SPORTS

Browns to Baltimore

The last-place St. Louis Browns were moved to Baltimore Sept. 30 by an 8-0 vote of American League club-owners after a 3-day meeting in New York. 4 owners opposed the transfer until Brown Pres. Bill Veeck & associates agreed to sell their 79% interest for $2,475,000. It was bought by a Baltimore group headed by attorney Clarence W. Miles.

The change was the first in the AL since 1903 when its Baltimore club moved to New York. Veeck had lost in an effort to make the transfer for the 1953 season. (The Browns drew only 310,914 admissions in St. Louis this year.) But Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro persisted in a civic campaign to get the Browns for Baltimore and won over Los Angeles, Kansas City & other bidders, The change necessitated Baltimore's withdrawal from the Intl. League (minor), which was to be reorganized.

To Revive 'Orioles'

The new Baltimore owners announced they would rename the Browns "Orioles" (used by famous Baltimore AL teams in the 1890s & since by the IL club). The Orioles were to use Municipal Stadium (capacity 51,750 by 1954).[6]

World Series Opens

Opening of the World Series between NL Brooklyn Dodgers & AL N.Y. Yankees[7] at Yankee Stadium:

First game Sept. 30 (attendance 69,374):

	R.	H.	E.	Batteries
Bklyn.	5	12	2	P.—Erskine, Hughes, Labine (lost), Wade; C.—Campanella
N.Y.	9	12	2	P.—Reynolds, Sain (won); C.—Berra

Yankees won on Collins' 7th-inning homer, 3-run rally in 8th in which Sain doubled. Berra (N.Y.) & Gilliam, Hodges, Shuba (Bklyn.) also homered. Bauer & Martin each tripled as Yankees scored 4 runs in first inning.

1—see p. 299G2 2—see Vol. XII, 43E 3—see 186M 4—see Vol. VII, 33H-J 5—see Vol. V, 416B 6—see 119P, 88F 7—see 312D1

Major League Statistics

Statistics for the 1953 major league season completed Sept. 27:

NATIONAL LEAGUE — AMERICAN LEAGUE

Final Standings Sept. 27

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB		W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Brkln.	105	49	.682	—	N.Y.	99	52	.656	—
Milw.	92	62	.597	13	Clev.	92	62	.597	8½
Phil.	83	71	.539	22	Chic.	89	65	.578	11½
St.L.	83	71	.539	22	Bost.	84	69	.549	16
N.Y.	70	84	.455	35	Wash.	76	76	.500	23½
Cinc.	68	86	.442	37	Detr.	60	94	.390	40½
Chic.	65	89	.422	40	Phil.	59	95	.383	41½
Pitt.	50	104	.325	55	St.L.	54	100	.351	46½

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

Batting

Natl. League	A.B.	Hits	Pct.
Carl Furillo, Brooklyn	479	165	.344
Red Schoendienst, St. L.	564	193	.342
Stan Musial, St. Louis	593	200	.337
Duke Snider, Brooklyn	590	198	.336
Don Mueller, New York	480	160	.333
Richie Ashburn, Phila.	622	205	.330
Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn	484	159	.329
Monte Irvin, New York	444	146	.329
Ted Kluszewski, Cinci.	570	180	.316
Roy Campanella, Brooklyn	519	162	.312
Amer. League			
Mickey Vernon, Washington	608	205	.337
Al Rosen, Cleveland	599	201	.336
Minnie Minoso, Chicago	556	174	.313
Bill Goodman, Boston	514	161	.313
Jim Busby, Washington	586	183	.312

Home Runs

Natl.—Ed Mathews (Milw.) 47; Snider 42; Campanella 41; Kluszewski 40; Ralph Kiner (Chi.) 35. **Amer.**—Rosen 43; Gus Zernial (Phila.) 42. NL batters hit 1,197 homers, a one-season record for a major league.

Runs Batted In

Natl.—Campanella 142, Matthews 135, Snider 126. **Amer.**—Rosen 145.

Pitching

National	W.	L.	American	W.	L.
Spahn, Milw.	23	7	Porterfield, Wsh.	22	10
Roberts, Phila.	23	16	Parnell, Boston	21	8
Erskine, Bklyn.	20	6	Lemon, Cleve.	21	15
Haddix, St. Louis	20	9	Trucks, StL-Det.	20	10
*Roe, Brooklyn	11	3	*Lopat, N.Y.	16	4
*Baczewski, Chi.-Cin.	11	3	*Stuart, St. L.	8	2

*Pct. leaders (.800)

*Pct. leaders (.768)

Attendance: NL 7,416,716, AL 6,976,429; total 14,393,145 (239,899 under 1952).

Managers Named

George (Birdie) Tebbetts, 41, ex-AL catcher and mgr. of 4th-place Indianapolis in the Amer. Assn., was named mgr. of the NL Cincinnati Reds Sept. 29.[1] . . . **Managers reappointed:** Fred Hutchinson of Detroit Sept. 22: Lou Boudreau of Boston (for 2 yrs.) & Fred Haney of Pittsburgh Sept. 27; Al Lopez of Cleveland (2 yrs.) Sept. 28.

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Winners in Other Sports

Horse Racing—$54,500 Sysonby Stakes at Belmont Park, N.Y. Sept. 26: Greentree Stable's Tom Fool, Ted Atkinson up, for $36,400. . . . $53,305 Matron Stakes (2-yr.-old fillies) at Belmont Sept. 26: Mrs. G. D. Widener's Evening Out, Ovie Scurlock up, for $41,345. . . . $60,500 United Nations Handicap at Atlantic City Sept. 26: won by Arnold Hanger's Iceberg II, Jorge Contreras of Chile up, for $43,050. . . . $54,972.21 Little Brown Jug (3-yr.-old pacers) in Delaware, O. Sept. 24: won by Geo. H. Tipling's Keystoner, Frank Ervin driving, for $21,255.93.

Irish Football—For All-Ireland championship in Dublin Sept. 27: Kerry defeated Armagh.

Maccabiah Games—23-nation Jewish "Olympics" in Ramat Gan, Israel Sept. 20-29 (4th since 1932): Israel won track, swimming, soccer, boxing, wrestling, handball, shooting; U.S. won tennis, basketball, more individual prizes than any other foreign group; South Africa won water polo, weight-lifting; Britain won fencing, bicycle racing; Rhodesia won bowling; Sweden won table tennis.

Speedboats—Imperial Gold Cup race at New Martinsville, W. Va. Sept. 27: won by Jack Schafer's *Such Crust V*, Bill Cantrell driving.[2]

Tennis—Pacific Coast tourney winners in Berkeley, Calif. Sept. 27: *singles*—Tony Trabert, Maureen Connolly; *doubles*—Trabert & Vic Seixas, Miss Connolly & Nell Hopman of Australia, (mixed) Enrique Morea of Argentina & Shirley Fry.

Yachting—Seawanhaka Cup at Oyster Bay, N.Y. Sept. 16: *Llanoria*, skippered by Magnus Konow. . . . Sir Alfred Bossom Cup at Oyster Bay Sept. 25: New World (U.S., Canada) over Old World (Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Switz., Norway). . . . No. Amer. sailing championship at Larchmont, N.Y. Sept. 24: Gulf Yacht Racing Assn.'s *Surf*, skippered by Eugene H. Walet 3d, 18, New Orleans.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Sept. 27)

Los Ang. 21, N.Y. 7
Balt. 13, Chi. Bears 9
Cleve. 27, Green Bay 0
Detroit 38, Pitts. 21
San Fran. 31, Phila. 21
Wash. 24, Chi.Cards 13

College (Sept. 26)

Army 41, Furman 0
Amherst 7, Brown 6
Bos.C. 14, Clemson 14
Calif. 26, Ore. St. 0
Colo. 20, Ariz. 14
Columbia 14, Lehigh 7
Cornell 27, Colgate 7
Denver 33, Drake 14
Duke 19, Wake F. 0
G. Wash. 14, VMI 13
Georgia 16, Tulane 14
Ga. Tech 0, Fla. 0
H.Cross 28, Dartmth. 6
Houstn.14, Tex.A&M 14
Illinois 21, Nebr. 21
LSU 7, Alabama 7
Marqt. 31, Cinci. 7
Md. 52, Wash.-Lee 0
Mich. 50, Wash. 0
Mich. St. 21, Iowa 7
Miss. 22, Ky. 6
Miss. St. 26, Tenn. 0
Mo. 14, Purdue 7
Navy 6, Wm.-Mary 6
N.C. 29, N.C. St. 7
N'westn. 35, Ia.St. 0
Notre D. 28, Okla. 21
Ohio St. 36, Ind. 12
Okla.A&M 7, Ark. 6
Penn 13, Vandblt. 7
Princtn. 20, Lafyt. 14
S.C. 25, Citadel. 0
Stanford 7, Ore. 0*
Syracuse 42, Temple 0
Tex. 41, Villnva. 12
Tulsa 10, Wichita 0
UCLA 19, Kansas 7†
USC 17, Minn. 7
VPI 20, Va. 6
W. Va. 17, Pitt 7
Wisc. 20, Pa.St. 0
Wyo. 27, Mont. 7
Yale 32, Conn. 0

*Sept. 28 †Sept. 25

MISCELLANEOUS

Typhoons Hit Far East

Typhoons Sept. 25-27 were estimated to have caused 1,000 deaths in central Viet Nam & 276 in southern & central Japan. Indo-Chinese deaths, rice crop damage & other destruction were centered in a coastal area from Hué to Quantri & Donghoi. Japan estimated Sept. 28 that its storm also left 323 missing, 993 injured, 19,827 houses & 4,831 bridges destroyed.[3]

Piccards Set Diving Record

Prof. Auguste Piccard, 69, & his son Jacques, 31, set a sea-diving depth record Sept. 30. They reached the bottom of the Tyrrhenian Trench (3,150 meters or 10,334 feet) off Ponza I., Italy, making the dive in the 52-ft.-long bathysphere *Trieste*.[4]

Troop Plane Crashes

20 Puerto Rican soldiers & 3 crew members died Sept. 28 when an Army-chartered Resort Airlines C-46 crashed at Standiford Field, Louisville.[5]

Crime News

Robert C. Greenlease Jr., 6, son of a wealthy auto dealer, was kidnapped Sept. 28 from Notre Dame de Sion school in Kansas City, Mo., by a woman who pretended to be his aunt. . . . **Fred Eugene McManus**, 19, was sentenced in Canandaigua, N.Y. Sept. 26 to life imprisonment for the murder of William A. Braverman. A jury recommended the sentence after hearin his insanity plea.[6] . . . **Roy Roger Schinagle Jr.**, 19, of Mayfield Heights, O., an Ohio Wesleyan student, was charged in Upper Sandusky, O. Sept. 22 with the murder of Cynthia Pfeil, 19, his campus sweetheart & an expectant mother.

John Elgin Johnson, 34, Alcatraz parolee, & FBI agent J. Brady Murphy, 35, shot each other to death in a Baltimore movie theater (Town) Sept. 26. Johnson had called from a phone booth in the theater to Sid Hughes, a *Mirror* reporter in Los Angeles, who kept him talking for 55 minutes so officers could trace Johnson's whereabouts. Johnson was sought for questioning in a Highland Park, Calif. murder. . . . **Bruce McLeod**, 23, was shot to death by state troopers near Galien, Mich. Sept. 26 after a one-day crime spree during which he staged a holdup in Detroit, stole 2 cars, kidnapped a motorist & a policeman. . . . **Michael Orecchio**, ex-Bergen County, N.J. chief of detectives, won reversal in state Superior Court (Trenton) Sept. 28 of his conviction & 2 to 3 yr. prison sentence (for misconduct in failing to suppress gambling).[7]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Married—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), 43, & Jean Kerr, 29, former researcher & writer on his staff; Sept. 29 in St. Matthews Roman Catholic Cathedral, Washington (first for both). 2,000 friends & dignitaries attended the ceremony. (Pres. Eisenhower sent regrets because he was playing host to Panamanian Pres. José Antonio Remon.) . . . Actor John Payne, 41, & Mrs. Alexandra Crowell Curtis, 30; Sept. 27 in Bel Air, Calif. (3d for both).

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson died leaving an estate of $7,163, debts of $6,000 & no valid will, it was reported in Probate Court in Washington Sept. 23.[8] . . . **Dick Haymes** agreed Sept. 28 to let a creditors' committee control his finances until he paid off debts totaling $180,000.[9] He listed no assets despite earnings of $150,000-$200,000 a year.

1—see p. 312E1 2—see 320F1 3—see 300C3 4—see 284E3 5—see 320A1 6—see 176L 7—see Vol. XII, 170A 8—see 297A2 9—see 320D3